BELKNAP

The Articles of Impeachment Again Before the Senate.

DECISION ON THE JURISDICTION OURSTION

Technical Questions Intersposed by Defendant's Counsel.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR DELAY.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1874.
At one o'clock to-day logislative business was suspended and the Senate resumed the consideration of the articles of impeachment against William W. Beiknap, late Secretary of War.

The accused, with Mr. Carpenter, of his counsel, being present, as well as the managers on the part of the House of Representatives, proclamation was maile by the Sergeant-at-Arms in the usual form, and the journal of the season of Monday last was read.

The President pre tem then announced the decision of the Senate on the question of jurisdiction as follows:—

lows:—

DECISION OF THE SENATE.

It is ordered by the Senate, sitting for the trial of the articles of impeachment preferred by the House of Representatives against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, that the demurrer of said William W. Belknap to the replication of the House of Representatives to the piez to the jurisdiction filed by said Belknap be and the same hereby is overruied. And is being the opinion of the Senate that said p as is insufficient in law and that said articles of impeachment are sufficient in law—

It is therefore further ordered and adjudged that said plea be and the same is hereby overruled and held for naught.

Mr. WHYTS, of Maryland, submitted the following:— Ordered, That W. W. Belknap is hereby ordered to the further or answer articles of impeachment within an days from this date.

plead further or answer articles of impeachment within ten days from this date.

ARGUMENT OF MR. CARPENTER.

Mr. CARPENTER, of counsel for the accused, said he regarded the order submitted by the Senator from Maryland as in the nature of a mandamus. This court gave counsel two days to prepare for the argument of a question which it had taken the court three weeks to decide. Considering the infallibility of the Senate, like all judicial tribunals, and that they must know all law, and that counsel only knew a little, he had no doubt the court would give counsel a little time for reflection. The order just read by the President pre test, and entered upon the record as the judgment, was so unlike any order which would be entered by a court of law that he was at a loss to know what to do. One of his associates (Mr. Blair) was necessarily absent from the city and the other (Judge Black) was necessarily on his tack with rheumatism and could not get up, and he (Mr. Carpenter) desired to have time to consult them. He then commented on the order overruing the plea as to jurisdiction and said it was a good order for the Senate but not a good order for a court, and at the proper time he would claim that it was not valid, not having been concurred in by the constitutional majority of two-thirds, and therefore it could not burt the defence. Mr. Carpenter then argued that the accused could now demur to the articles of impeachment, although his plea to the jurisdiction had been overruied, and said if it was himself who was sou trial he would never open his mouth to plead again, but would stand upon the law, without any further pleadings, and let the horocable managers move for judgment. When they moved for judgment he would declare he was ready for it. No power verted in the Senate to order the defence to do anything more. The defence had been summond here and had pleaded. They could stand on pleas already filed. Of course, there was no court to review the findings of this court; its jurisdiction was man. But the defence had h

iches they were true. The mere risetoric of the ticles would not do.

The thing itself and every element which constituted to high crime must be set out as a fact. He contended at the articles of impeadment would not stand the standard that the court of law would apply to them. He samed that the Senate would vacate so much of the der adopted on Monday as assumes that the articles impeadment are sufficient in law. He (Mr. Carner) asserted, as a lawyer, his honest bolief that not is of the articles would stand the test put upon them the court of law, and he was entitled to be heard on this question before the Senate said they were flicient. It would be policy for the defendant let the judgment come with the certainty he had at he would be acquitted. These Senators who be-

must vote "hot guily" on the final judgment.

THE ONLY RISK
the defendant would run by stopping here would be that some Senator who thought there was no jurisdiction might change his mind, but he (Carpenter) assumed that the opinion of Senators would not be assily changed. He thought that any Senator or judge, who believed he had not jurisdiction in a case, would hold to the opinion that he bad no right to convict. The Senate had decided that the trial must go out, but it was for his client to say whether he would stand upon his legal rights, or whether he would go through that trial on the matters of fact set forth in the articles of impeachment. Counsel ought to have reasonable time for solemn reflection. They wanted it and saked for it.

Manager Load and the plea of the defendant had been overruled and the articles of impeachment were held to be sufficient. He apprehended that the Senato in making the order understood all the facts. The manager did not feel called upon to discuss the order until some motion was made to change it, or question raised by counsel for the defence that a two-thirds vote was necessary on the question of jurisdiction and that the Senators who voted against jurisdiction must vote "not guilly" on the final question. The managers would at the proper time have something to any. They would show that the whole practice of courts of impeachment had been in contradiction of that argument. The defendant had not put in his answer to the stricles, and all the managers could do was to move to proceed to trial. The coursel for the defendent had not put in his answer to the stricles, and all the managers could do was to move to proceed in the right of the day of the right of the defendant had not put in his answer to the stricles, and all the managers could do was to move to proceed to trial. The coursel for the defendant had not put in his answer to the stricles, and all the managers could do was to move to proceed in the right of the defendant had not put in his answer to the stricles, and all

and New York (Mosars. Wright and Kornan) would be

Mr. BOUTWELL said he felt called upon to sak that the rule be enforced.

Mr. TRURMAR said he saked that they be discussed in open assaion because he had heard pointing toward Mr. Carpenter) the decision of the Senate treated with sami respect and the law with less.

The Carm reminded the Senator that debate was out of order.

THE ARMY.

DEBATE ON THE BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE DISPOSITION OF THE COLORED TROOPS-FINAL

Washington, June 1, 1876.
The Hodge to-day proceeded to consider the bill to remote the efficiency of the army, to provide for its radual reduction and to consolidate certain of its

Mr. SMALLS, (rep.) of S. C., offered an amendment providing in the enlistment or merging of enlisted men into other organizations no distinction shall be made on account of race or color.

on account of race or color.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., objected.

Mr. MACKEY, (Ind.) of S. C., moved to amend by striking out the section which provides for the repealing of the law which requires that the enlisted men of certain regiments shall be colored men.

Mr. O'Brikk, (dem.) of Md., objected.

Mr. Mackey said that as his amondment was objected to the practical effect of the bill would be to discoutinus the enlistment of colored men in the army until another war broke out. It was an indirect way of getting rid of the colored troops.

Mr. HURLBUT, (rep.) of Ill., offered a substitute for the bill, directing the President to appoint a commis-

the bill, directing the President to appoint a commis-sion of seven officers of the army of distinguished ser-vice and knowledge, who shall report to the President their opinions of the best method of reorganizing the army, and especially on the best method of reor-ganizing the staff department, with a view to economy and efficiency.

the army, and especially on the beas method of reorganizing the staff department, with a view to economy and efficiency.

He said that ever since the organization of the army there had been those who desired to cripple its efficiency and to overthrow the great sentiment of honor for political effect. He thought that if the army must be reduced through a mistaken idea of economy the reduction ought to fall on the artillary force, which is largely disproportionate to the size of the army, but not on the intantry and cavalry. The striking down of these historical regiments was the striking down of the sentiment of honor which is ac dear to every solder. He called attention to the fact that one law proposed to be repealed by this act was one providing that no person who had served in the Confederate service should be appointed to the army of the United States. That clause had been inserted because a similar act had been passed by the House. In conclusion he quoted from the testimony of General Hancock to the effectionary of the officers.

Mr. Banning, (den) of Ohio, chairman of the Military Committee, spoke in advocacy of the bill. He was unable to see in the bill snything but what demanded of men on both sides of the House an honest, just and full consideration, in order that the army might be reorganized; in order that it might be made efficient, that the regiments might be strengthened and that the shame and disgracewhich have been brought on the army by its late administration and head might be put a stop to. He disagreed with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Huribut) in saying that attacks were made on the army for political purposes. When he saw the gentleman standing here and attacking a bill which prevents any promotion in the army hereafter, save from the lines, he could not but see in him a gentleman who was trying to get up a political issue to defect a bill before a Presidential election. He quoted a resolution of the Ohio Republican Convention in 1899 approving the determination of Congress to restrenc

CANADIAN TRADE AND FINANCE.

INCREASE OF THE DOMINION DEST-INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND IMMIGRATION.

Ball last night to a large audionce on the commercial and financial condition of the Dominion. He attributed the present depression to extravagance, governmental and personal, and showed that the tonnage of the Dominion has actually failen off since 1867; while during the last four years the imports exceeded the exports by \$140,020,000. He said Mr. Cartwright's last

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

The following is the result of the artists' sale of paintings at Miner's Art Gallery last evening. Among the bidders were Messra Parker, Harper, Moore, Pembroke, Waite, Smith, Williams, Ferkins, Stanton and others. "Kicked Out, No Money, No Friends," by W. H. Beard, brought \$235; "Early Autumn," J. W. Casilear, \$110; "Dolemites of Titlan's Country," George Inness, \$160; "Sunday Morning in the Country," Thomas Le Clar, \$455; "The Indian Lovers," W. H. Reard, \$230; "Late Autumn," J. M. Hart, \$315; "App'e Time," Eastman Johnson, \$200; "Ow's Head, Lake Memphremancy, Ganada," J. B. Brintol, \$235; "The Grand Mother," E. W. Perry, \$265; "San Rafed, California," A. Bierstedt, \$2,010; "A Breezy Morning," J. G. Brown, \$200; "The Wreckera," W. H. Beard, \$235; "The Mountain Brook," D. Huntington, \$110; "A Tangle of Roses," G. C. Lambdid, \$42,50; "San Glorgio, Venice," B. Coliman, \$100; "The Hall-Breed," W. H. Beard, \$205; "The Cletter," Winslow Homer, \$175; "A Misty Day in England," A. F. Bollows, \$205; "A Gray Day on Long Island," Charles H. Miller, \$110; "The First of Mav," J. H. Beard, \$560; "Mother and Child," G. H. Story, \$25, 50; "A Story of the Sea," A Thompson, \$90; "Wild Rose," J. Lalarge, \$110; "After the Shower," W. H. Beard, \$105; "Fog on the Prairie," W. H. Beard, \$100; "Feminisecences," F. W. Perry, \$70; "Threstoning Weather in Gloncor," Arthur Purion, \$220; "Landscape," J. L. Flich, \$185; "The Motherless Fawn," J. L. Flich, \$185; "The Motherless Fawn," W. H. Beard, \$200; "A Forest Path—Hazy Afternoon in September," J. L. Flich, \$180; "The Morning Stage," W. Whitteedge, \$190; "The Morning Stage," W. Whitteedge, \$190; "The Motherless Fawn," W. H. Beard, \$200; "A service of Howers," M. J. Heade, \$70; "The Camp: A View in Western New York," W. L. Sonnag, \$72 50; "Ariona," G. Lundscape, "W. H. Beard, \$200; "A forest Path—Hazy Afternoon in September," W. H. Beard, \$100; "The Morning Stage," W. Whitteedge, \$150; "The Motherless Fawn," W. H. Beard, \$300; "The Morning Stage," W. Whitteedge, \$100;

DANIEL DREW.

HIS EXAMINATION IN BANKBUPTCY AT HIS RES-

IDENCE TESTERDAY MORNING.

After many adjournments the examination of Daniel Drew in bankruptcy took place yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 41 Union square. It was conducted in the bedroom of the venerable gentleman. Only counsel on both sides, Dr. Lindsay, his physician, and the registrar's stenographer were present. In answer to the opening question, by Mr. Simon II. Stern, counsel for the assignee, Mr. Drow stated that he had done no business for a little over a year anywhere; did not operate at all for a year provious to filing the petition in bankruptcy; he did frequent the offices of Boyd, Vincent, Robinson, Chase & Co., Dickerson & Co., and Whitby & Nelson during that year; had no person in his employ; always did his own business; had no bookkeeper in any business transactions he had with brokers; he generally received a statement of their account, to which statements he always trusted without making any examinination, as he considered the brokers housst men; he had collaterals with the brokers which they "used up" to a more nothing; he did not know where the accounts are; thought they might be in Wall street, but they might be in his house.

Mr. Stern said:—I would like to know——
Mr. Drew—I don't know; I can't tell; I was not in

Mr. Drew—I don't know; I can't tell; I was not in the habit of putting these statements away, but looked them over and trusted to their honesty; I don't know that anybody could find them now.

"If you wanted to find them how would you go to work to do it?"

"I don't know myseif; I always triated to their honesty; they made up the statement; I looked the thing over, and that was the last of it."

"I would like to got those statements. If you could tell me how, I should be very much obliged."

"I don't know that I can."

Mr. iturt said:—If auybody could find them could not your son William?

"Yes; there is a lot of those things; I don't know where the collaterals are; when the crash came they were used up; I was well enough off a year ago."

"Is your son living in town?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you have them looked up and send them to me?"

"Yes sir."

"Did you have any check books?"
"No, I never kept any. The way I did it was"Did you have a bank account?"
"A small one. It is all settled up long ago."
"Wath what bank?"
"Manhaita."

"Manhattan."
"Did you have any other bank account?"
"No. sir."

"No, sir."

"You were going to say something. You said the way you did it was —"

"I never had any bank account at all that amounted to much."

"How did you make payments?"

"These men would charge me. In these transactions, if anything went against me they would charge it and I always trusted to their honesty."

"Once in a while was not there a balance that you paid off?"

"I don't remember. It ran along until the crash came."

"I don't remember. It ran along until the crash came."

"You did sometimes make payments to various people. Did you pay in checks?"

"I don't remember whether I paid anything the last year or two in checks. If I did I can find it out some way."

"How did you pay?"

"I might have paid a small bill of my own or something of that kind. I never gave any checks to my broker. To these men that I mentioned I would give an order to buy so and so or sell so and so; if it went against me they would charge it against me and use up my collaterals in that way."

"Did you not buy securities out and out?"

"No, sir."

"No, sir."
"Where did you draw the funds to pay for your orinary expenses—say household expenses?"
"I have not done snything for a year and a quar-

"Manhatian."
"I understood you to say that you had no account
with any banker where you deposited money and drev

with any banker where you deposited money and drechecker?

"I don't think I did."

"Can you state positively whether you did?"
"I can't."
"You were in the habit of giving promissory notes."
"No, si."
"Have you given notes?"
"I used to give some, and pay them."
"How did you pay them?"
"I might have paid them in that way."
"In what way?"
"By drawing checks."
"It you paid them by drawing checks on where the checks drawn?"
"They might have been drawn on some of the men."

men."
"They were not drawn on the Manhattan Bank?"
"No, sir; unless they were drawn on some of those
men I have named."
"Where did you keep the record of those notes yeu

"Where did you keep the record of those notes you made?"
"Id didn't keep any."
"How did you know when the note was due?"
"I didn't know; I generally carried what little I did that way in my head."
"What book would contain the entries of securities as collaterals in the hands of other dealers?"
"How did you keep a memorandum of securities that were outstanding?"
"They kept it—these men."
"Did they give receipts for them?"
"I don't know that they did."
"If they did give such receipts, where are they?"
"They didn't give any receipts; I don't remember any receipts; I trusted to their honesty."

any receipts; I trusted to their honesty."
"No memorandums or evidence of their having collatorals in their hands?"
"I don't remember that they did."
"Prior to a year and a quarter before your bank-ruptcy did you have anybody in your employ as book-keeper or confidential clerk, or in any capacity whatever?" pts; I tru

"Pror to a year and a quarter before your bankrepitoy did you have anybody in your employ as bookkeeper or confidential clerk, or in any capacity whatever?"

"No, str."

"When last did you employ any such person?"

"I never employed them."

"Did you ever have an office of your own?"

"Never, except when I was in partnership with E.

T. Stanton and Kenyon, Cox & Co when they broke."

"Did you ever have an office in their places?"

"I had a deak in the office of Kenyon, Cox & Co."

"What as Keny and as securities in
your possession?"

"Octainly."

"Where did you keep them?"

"I had them on hand a good many times and kept
putting them up and putting them up until they were
all used up."

"Where did you keep them when they were in your
possession—did you have a safe?"

"I don't know. No; I never had a safe. I used to
have them here. I had a great deal of property, and I
can't tell where I lost it ali."

"Can you tell what property you had?"

"I dan't as everal millions at one time."

"Can you tell what it consisted of?"

"I can by making out a statement."

"If you made out a statement from what would you
make it?"

"I would make it up from where I put those things
and where I lost them."

"Would you be assisted in that by any papers or
writings?"

"No; I always carry these things in my head."

"Gould you be assisted by any papers or writings?"

"I don't know that I could."

"Suppose you wanted to sit down and make up a list
of what you had, how you lost it and what became of
the how would you go to work to do it?"

"I would go to work by making up a statement that
I lost so and so in 1673, 1874 and 1876 and find out
where those things were put up in those offices and
different places. I kept putting them up until it was
all gone."

"You could not make it out from your memory
alone?"

"What you had, how you lost it and whon you lost it?"
"I think so."
"Can you state it now?"
"I don't think I could."
"Will you state it as nearly as you can?"
"How I lost it?"
"I risk, what you had."
"I had soveral million."
The examination had now lasted over three-quarters of an hour, and as it was evident that Mr. Drew was becoming exhausted the further examination was posiponed until this morning.

A DPEP BORE.

An artesian well, which has already attained a depth of more than 1,300 feet, is being sunk by the proprietors of an extensive lager beer brewery near the Thirty-third precinct police station, at Morrisania. The work of boring was begun in November, 1872, and has proceeded constantly since, with the exception of occasional short intermissions required for the repeiring and adjustment of machinery, the excavating being done by a steam engine working on the waiting-beam principle. Good water for brewing purposes is the object sought, and this, it was at first believed, would be lound not very remote from the surface. A five inch bore was commenced at the bottom of an ordinary well thirty feet deep; but, after penterstring 500 feet, the aperture became choked, necessitating a recommencement of the work with a seven and a quarier inch drill, which still continues to be used. During the process of boring the first noticeable obstacle caccunitered was a struk of what is known as Westenster county marble, nearly 400 feet in the excent at the vein of ailver was attruck, regarding the extent of which, however, little is known. Since the depth of 1,000 feet has been descending through successive beds of the marble, the quality of which, it is understood has already cost over \$15,000, will be continued until a supply of water has been obtained.

BOOOKLYN'S BOURBON BRIBERY.

STEIN'S SENSATION AMONG REVENUE OFFI-CIALS-WAS FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER WEEK PAID THEM BY THE ILLICIT DISTIL-LERS?-A SIMILAR ACCUSATION MADE TWO TEARS AGO.

Intention of United States District Attorney A. W.
Tenney to proceed against certain officials of the Internal Revenue Department and ex-Assistant District Attorney William D. Hughes for alleged malfeasance clos. The revenue officers said to be implicated—Deputy Collectors Daniel Gillon and Samuel Giberson—are widely known, and have long been regarded as the most efficient rand trustworthy men in the First Internal Revenue Collection district. Yesterday forenoon District Attorney Tenney was early in his office and was visited by the accused parties and also by Silas Boone, cashier of the First Internal Revenue Collection district. Mr. Boone's interview was a protracted (ne. As he was leaving he was accosted by a reporter, who guestioned him as to whether was a protracted one. As he was leaving he was accosted by a reporter who questioned him as to whether he had read the statements published reflecting on the parties named above. Mr. Boone's reply was, "There is nothing in it, gentlemen, bothing at all—at least 1 don't believe there is anything in it." District Attorney Tenney, seeing that several members of the press were waiting in the adjoining office, requested his clerk to close the door between them. After waiting a few moments the reporters entered Mr. Tenney's room only to find that it was vacant. The District Attorney, dending doubtless, the batteries of the propositorial party, had retreated by a side door leading to the cor-ridor, and thence down stairs and out into the street The District Attorney, in reply to questions, raid that he "had positively taken no part in any mannor whatever in giving publicity to the articles that had been published. It would be wrong for him to have done so if he were to prosecute these cases. The movement against the officers did not emanate from him of irom his office." A few months ago it was stated by one of the St. Louis men that much of the revenue robbing was done in Brooklyn. Thus led the writer to make inquiry in official circles, in the office of Collector Freeland, and the result, published in the Hispatian of his person that it would be utterly impossible to defraud tile Revenue Department in the manufacture of spirits to any considerable extent. To be sure there were a few small stills running here and there, but these were broken up as soon as found. They were unanimous in the expression of the opinion that no "ring" had er could exist in Brooklyn while the officers of the Revenue Department were honest and capable, as they had always proved to be. The present revealations come upon this wannes quilty and care for the public welfare like a "thunderbot irom a clear sky."

"When spoken to on the suspect of Siefn's revelations yeaterday, said that some two or three weeks ago be recoived a letter rom the department at Washington, the contents of which he would not make public, but it had a bearing on this case. He replied to it that he should investigate the matter, and that he thought any overt action against these officers pending his investigation would be unjust. He has since been engaged in investigating the matter as regard Mesers. Gillen and Giberson. Thus far everything has been lound correct. The amount alleged to have been paid us a brite to three men was too much money, the Collector thought, and no Brooklyn distiller could afford to pay it. He could not say whence the attack against his subordinates proceeded, but he was free to say that he did not believe anything of it.

Chief Deputy Collector Boone, the cashier of the office, an

that two years ago Stein made a similar complaint against Gillen and himself, and it was retered to the authorities at Washington. There was no truth in it, and they were retained in their present positions.

Ar insing overical original of the case and they were retained in their present positions.

A Herald reporter had a conversation yesterday afternoon with United States Deputy Marshal Dc Clue, who is one of the most experieuced officials in that cepartument of the government service in Brocklyn, touching the merits of the accusations made by Christian A. Stein, the indicted distiller, against Messra. Hughes, Gillen and Giberson. The Deputy Marshal said that there may be a case against them, but that all the allegations published could not be true by any possibility. For instance, it was stated that Stein had, during a period extending over two years, paid to Examistant District Attorney Hughes, and to Deputy Collectors Giberson and Gillen, the sum of \$500 weekly as the price of their silence with regard to the existence of the illicit whiskey stills that he was engaged in running at that time. Five hundred dollars per week for two years would amount to about \$50,000 Mr. Hughes was appointed as Assistant District Attorney and he held the office not more than twelve months. He came to Brooklyn from Washington and held no other position here. It, therefore, follows that as Mr. Hughes was not in office more than one year he could not have met Stein as Assistant District Attorney and received that money from him "weekly for the period of two years, as the price of ellence." 'This whole matter,' said Deputy Marshal De Clue, "comes, in my judgment, from the office of the Supervisor of Internal Revenue in New York. You see when Hughes came into office he was full of energy and made a raid upon Sanborn & Co., who had been suspected of defrauding the United States internal revenue. He finally produced their indemnents of the supervisor's office in New York. You see when Hughes was part and the supervisor of the case,

A PENDANT TO THE ABOVE. BROOKLYN, June 1, 1876.

In your paper of this moraing I am charged with having received from C. A. Stein, an illiest distiller, while I was Assistant United States Attorney in Brooklyn, \$48,000 in two years. This is an error. I make it by a rough estimate \$5,048. Please make the correction and oblige.

Room 13, Evening Post Building.

FOUND AT LAST.

Captain Thomas A. Hamlin, who left his home in New Haven, Conn., last fall, for the estensible purpose of visiting Philadelphis, there to purchase a vessel, has been heard from and is now in San Francisco. has been heard from and is new in San Francisco. Some time ago the body of a drowned man, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found in the water off Bay Ridge, L. L., and was sent to the Morgue. A life insurance agent, who had known Captain Hamilto, went to Brooklyn and, viewing the body, gave it as his opinion that it was that of Hamilin. Other parties came on from New Haven, however, and were not positive in their identification of the remains. The captain's life is insured for \$7.500. The Coroner would not surrender the body unless the identification was couplets and beyond all doubt. The remains were smally interred in Fotter's Field. KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Grand Centennial Reunion in Philadelphia.

The Largest Street Parade Ever Held by the Order in This Country.

An Hour and a Half Passing a Given Point

GRAND REVIEW

PRILADELPHIA, June 1, 1876. The grand reunion of Knights Templar, under the auspices of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of American independence, of which this city has been the scene for two days past, culminated to-day in the most imposing demonstration ever made by the

Order in this country.

Last year it was determined by the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, in view of the important position Philadelphia was about to assume as the scene of the Centennial Exhibition, to celebrate the annual resolved to have the most imposing tur-out of the Order ever before had he and to invite not only the commanderies the country but those of foreign nations as well. The idea was no sconer broached than the manderies of the State, began the work of arranging for the display. The Philadelphia commanderies went into the work with especial enthusiasm. The street display of to-day has fully proved the success of their endeavor, although the numbers of visiting knights present, large as it was, would have been still larger had not the scillsbues and greed of the railroad promised reductions to Centennial visitors kept away

promised reductions to Centennial visitors kept away many of those from far distant sections.

For the past three days the city has been flooded with sir knights from other perts, and thousands of people who have accompanied the subordinate commanderies to witness the ceremonies incident to the reunion. Philadelphia, with her centennial record, of

manderics to witness the ceremonies incident to the reunion. Philadelphia, with her centennial record, of which she is very proud, with her Centennial Exhibition and with her centennial flags waving from every public institution and private residence, is eminently fitted for these Masonic events, and extending, as suc does in her accustomed good grace, the hospitalities of the city to the visiting femplers, the leativities of the day will not sook be lorgotten.

Since last evening the atrects of Philadelphia have been crowded as they never were before with moving throngs of knights in military uniform, ladies and gentlemen in civilian attire and all the motley personaces of a city crowd. Bands of music by the dozen, accompanying the visiting commanderies, paraded the streets, making the air joyful with stirring strains, occasionally pausing to compliment by a screuade some head-quarters of their Order or some notable knight. Brilliant with flags and decorations, bright with calcium lights, vocal with martial music, the streets of this staid city surely never presented such a sight as they have witnessed last night and to-day, for the apectacle of to-day, without the calcium lights and illuminations, was a still more impressive military pageant.

FORMING THE PROCESSION.

As early as eight o'clock this morning the various commanderies began to assemble and assume the places assigned thom, preparatory to joining in the line. The Grand Commandery, No. 2, of thirty-two men; the grand and past officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, ascembled phia Commandery, No. 2, of thirty-two men; the grand and past officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, assembled of the street, east of Broad, while the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, assembled of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, assembled of the street, such of Broad, while the Grand Commanderies of Goomecticus, Otho, Kentucky and Maine were on the cast side of Proad, south of Broad; grand commanderies of Competinate commanderies. The grand commanderi

tion from the beauty of their uniform. McClurg's Band had on their new uniform and presented a fine appearance.

At half-past nine the signal to start was given and the procession moved in the following order:—

Grand Captain Ceneral, Colored Captain Ceneral, Colored John F. S. Gobin.

Chaire W. hachelor.

Hon. John F. Hartrant, McClurg's Mana, Chaire W. hachelor.

Hon. John Latta.

Thomas R. Paston, John C. Hutchins, John W. Hays.

George V. Mana, Mullivan S. Child, Mullivan S. Child, Jones G. R. C. Pavis, K. C. John K. Stevenson, John C. Hatchins, John K. Garter, Charies W. Mackey, Charies W. Mackey, Charies W. Mackey, William W. Allen, John W. Hays.

Washington Commandery, Ro. 1, District of Columbia, R. G. Bavis, K. C. Julesty men as secort.

H. G. Bavis, K. C. Julesty men as secort.

H. James H. Hophins, D. S. M.; John W. Simmons, New York, G. T.; E. T. Shalits, Maryland, G. C. G.; C. R. Woodruf, J. W., lo carriages.

Mounted company of Philadelphia Commandery of Pennsylvania, in a four horse-second Commander of Pennsylvania, in a four horse-barouche.

Drum Corpe.

Hamburg Band.

Past Officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, in a four horse-barouche.

Drum Corpe.

Hamburg Band.

Past Officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, in a four horse-barouche.

Drum Corpe.

Hamburg Band.

Past Officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, in a four horse-barouche.

Drum Corpe.

Hamburg Band.

Past Officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, in a four horse-barouche.

Drum Corpe.

Hamburg Band.

Past Officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, in a four horse-barouche.

Drum Corpe.

Heaston, G. Standard Bearer; George

W. Kendrick, Jr., G. Warden, and Jacob F. Quillman, G. Captal of the Grand Commanderes, Proceptorles, & Grand Officers of Grand Commanderes,

Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, Columbia, Daoiel P. Griffith.

Allegbeny Command ry, No. 35, Lewis W. Smith, E. C.
Perseverance Band.

Mary Commandery, No. 36, Philadelphia, Wm. C. Hamliton, E. C.
Drum Corps.

Freck Commandery, No. 40, Ridgeway, Rufus Lucore,
E. C.
Constantine Commandery, No. 41, Pottaville, Abraham K.
Whitner, E. C.
Enirgoid Band,
Reading Commandery, No. 42, Reading, Wm. P. Bard,
E. C.
Talbot Commandery, No. 43, Oli City, Thomas R. Crowell,
E. C.
Dien le Vent Commandery, No. 45, Wilksbarre, Harry A.

Taibos Commandery, No. 43, Oil City, Thomas R. Crowell.

Dieu is Vens Commandery, No. 45, Oil City, Thomas R. Crowell.

Bt. Alban Commandery, No. 47, Philadelphia, Addison V.

Cancred Commandery, No. 47, Philadelphia, Addison V.

Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Pittsburg, Chas. C. Baer,

E. Hlark Huss. C.

Corinthian Commandery, No. 38, "Chasseure," Philadelphia, Charles Carr, G., mounted.

Kensington Commandery, No. 34, Philadelphia, John W.

Lee, K. G.

Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Henry W. Hugg, tirant Commander, and John

Grand Commandery of New York, in carriages; Sir Rebert

Black, Deputy Grand Commanders of Ponda, Grand

Commandery of New York, in carriages; Sir Rebert

Black, Deputy Grand Commander of Fonda, Grand

General Commander Charles H. Holden; Grand

General General: Sir John S. Perry, Grand

Tressurer; Sir Robert Macoy, Grand

Recorder.

Band.

Treasurer; Sir Rober Macoy, Grand
Recorder.

Band.

Columbian Commandery, No. 14, New York.
Grainlia's Band.
Grice Commandery, No. 14, Norfolk, Ya.
Morton Commandery, No. 14, Norfolk, Ya.
Morton Commandery, No. 14, Brooklyn.
Palestine Coommandery, No. 18, New York.
Grafulla's Band.
Court de Lion Commandery, No. 23, New York.
Forty-sighth regiment band.
Courted City Commandery, No. 25, of Syracuse.
Seventy-first regiment band.
Manhattan Commandery, No. 31 of New York.
Never's band.
Commandery No. 38 of New York City.
Thirteenth regiment band.
York Commandery, No. 53, of New York City.
Thirteenth regiment band.

Band.
Toledo Commandery, No. 7, of Ohio.
Drum Corps.
Detroit City hand.
Detroit Commandery, No. 1, of Michigan.
Grand Commandery of New Jersey, Mounted—Bir
V. L. Newell, Grand Commander; Sir Thomas
J. Corson, Grand Recorder, and 11 Grand
Officers and 22 Past Grand Officers.
Band.
Hugh de Parens Commandery, No. 1, Jersey City.

J. Corson, Grand Recorder, and 11 Grand
Officers and 22 Past Grand Officers.

Band.

Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 1, Jersey City
Washington Band.

Helene Commundery, No. 3. Berlington, N. J.

Band.
Palestine Commandery, No. 4. Trenton, N. J.

First regiment Band.

Damascus Commandery, No. 5, of Newark, N. J.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 7, of Camden, N. J.

Band.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 9, of Milwille, N. J.

St. John's Commandery, No. 9, of Milwille, N. J.

Olivet Commandery, No. 10, of Milwille, N. J.

Ivanhoe Containing, No. 1, of Wilmington, N. J.

Palestine Commandery, No. 1, of Wilmington, Dol.

Palestine Commandery, No. 2, of Martiusburg, West Va.

Grand Commandery, No. 2, of Washington, D. C., J. L.

Carriages containing Knights.

The procession occupied one hour and a half in passing a given point. This gives a better idea of its immence strength than any mere figures cas. The marching was splendid and the different evolutions peculiar to the Knights Templars driff, such as forming crosses, triangles, &c., were executed with a precision that evoked the frequent spilause of the spectators along the route.

The procession marched up Broad street to Columbia

The procession marched up Broad street to Columbia avenue, and then countermarched to Filbert, where the line was reviewed by the officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

The parade was then dismissed.

Installation of the Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania took place at the Academy of Music this afternoon at half-past two clock. The house was crowded, the auditorium being reserved for ladies, who seemed to take a deep interest in the beautiful, imposing and impressive ceromonics.

tion:

Entrance of the Grand Commandery,
"Hallelujah Chorus," from "The Messiah"... G. F. Handel
Handel and Hay:n Society of Philadelphia,
F. T. S. Darley, Gonductor,
Presentation and Installation of R. E. Grand Commander
elect by the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Uharles H. Kingston.

Proclamation by Grand Warden.

"O Sing unto the Lord a New Song" from Cantata
of Malchus.

F. T. S. Darley

of Malchus F. T. S. 1

Address by the R. E. Grand Commander elect.
Installation of romaining Grand Officers.

"Gloris in Excelsis," from Twelith Mass.
I handel and Haydn Society.
Charge to Grand Officers.
Proclamation by Grand Warden.
To De Landause. Proclamation by Grand warms.
Te De Laudamus.
Handel and Haydu Society.

Music by Hamburg Band.

GRAND RECRIPTION.

A grand reception and promenade concert was given at the American Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall this evening at eight o'clock. The two buildings were connected by a bridge. At eight o'clock an address of welcome was delivered by the Most Eminent Grand Master of the United States, Hon. James Herron Hopkins, at the close of which the promenade commenced.

THE EXHIBITION.

TEMPLAR AND THEIR PRIENDS-PREPARING MEDALS FOR THE EXHIBITORS-THE FIRST EXCURSIONISTS FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1876.
With the termination of the great street pageant of the Knights Templar at noon to-day, the multitude of daily visitors to the Centennial grounds received very ous hoss hailing from points within a radius of 100 miles of the city, who had been attracted thither by the momentarily more important spectacle of the morning in the streets of the city. Large numbers of the visiting Knights and their families attended the

supplied with ice water and is visited daily by thirsty thousands.

Protection gates at the Belmont avenue crossing of the steam narrow gauge railway were placed in position to-day.

The Music Pavilion in Lansdowne Ravine was formally inaugurated to-day with morning and afternoon concerts by Gilmore's band

NUMBER OF VISITORS AND CASH RECRIPTS.

The total number of visitors at the Exhibition to-day was 33,529. The cash receipts for to-day were \$13,124.50.

THE CENTENNIAL ALBUM